

**Amendments to the claims:**

1. (currently amended) A method for detecting the motion of an element relative to a sensor arrangement, wherein

switching signals (1) are evaluated as a function of a pulse transmitter passing in front of the sensor, and

a switching hysteresis (H) is adapted in the evaluation as a function of the values of the switching signal (1), wherein

when the element moves below a predetermined limiting value ( $f_{\text{Grenz}}$ ), a relatively great switching hysteresis (Hyst0) is set, and when the limiting value ( $f_{\text{Grenz}}$ ) is exceeded, a reduced switching hysteresis (H1) is set, and

wherein the predetermined limiting value is a limiting frequency ( $f_{\text{Grenz}}$ ) for the measured switching signals (1).

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented) The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein to detect the motion of a rotatable element, the switching signals (1) of a trigger wheel, as the pulse transmitter, are evaluated.

4. (previously presented) The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein a previously measured amplitude of the switching signal (1) is used to determine the relatively great switching hysteresis, as the starting hysteresis (Hyst0).

5. (previously presented) The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein a fixed value is used for the relatively great switching hysteresis, as the starting hysteresis (Hyst0), and/or the reduced switching hysteresis (H1) after the limiting value ( $f_{Grenz}$ ) is exceeded.

6. (currently amended) A sensor arrangement for performing a the method according to Claim 1, wherein the sensor arrangement has contactless sensors with Hall elements or magnetoresistive elements.

7. (original) The sensor arrangement as recited in Claim 6, wherein the sensor arrangement is used as a rotational speed sensor in a motor vehicle.